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Billante

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(54) **WALL STRAIGHTENING DEVICE AND METHOD OF INSTALLATION**

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(58) **Field of Search** 52/742, 169.6, 52/514, 169.8, 162, 293.2, 127.2, 712; 405/262, 284, 259

(56) **References Cited**

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6,145,260	A *	11/2000	Morton	52/293.2

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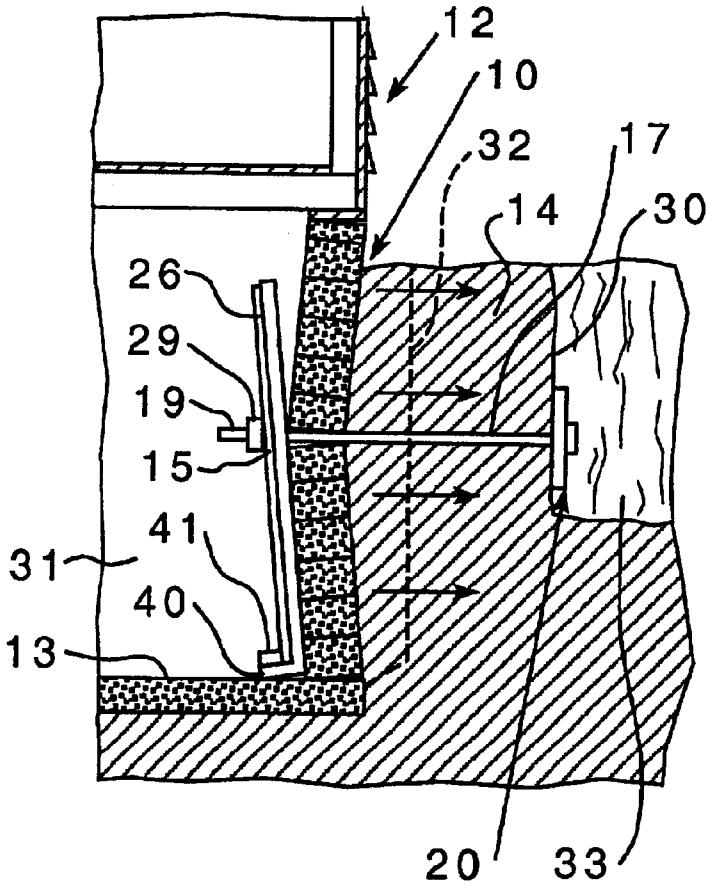
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A below ground wall anchoring and straightening device including a horizontally disposed elongate rod member and an earth anchor secured to one end of the rod member. An elongate wall brace plate is attached intermediate its ends to the other end of the rod member and a wall brace plate extends upright in its direction of elongation and this elongate plate is secured at its bottom end to a base portion of the wall structure to be straightened. The rod member includes a fastener for engaging the rod member and thereby pressing the elongate plate against the wall to anchor and straighten the wall.

4 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



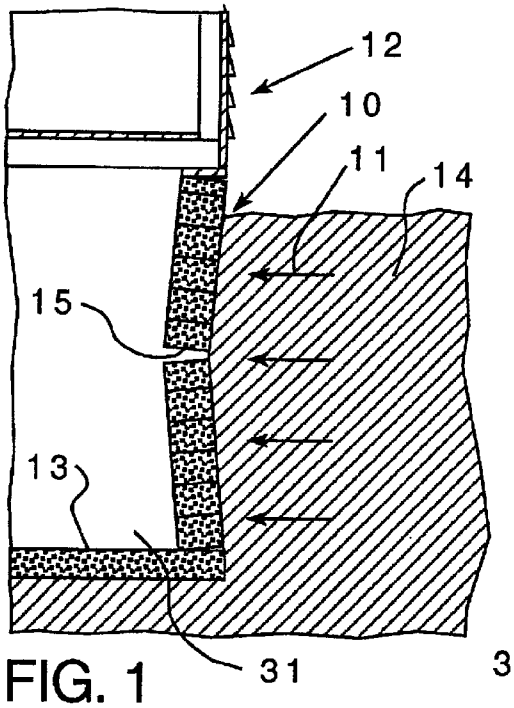


FIG. 1

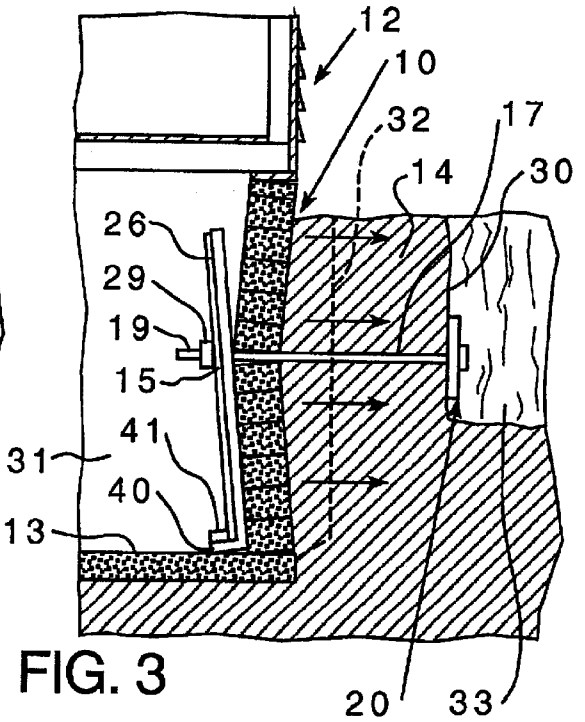


FIG. 3

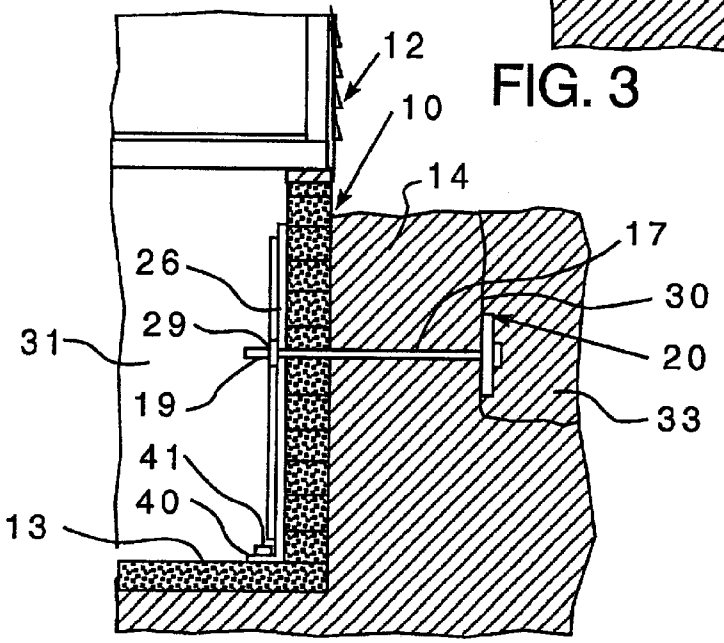


FIG. 5

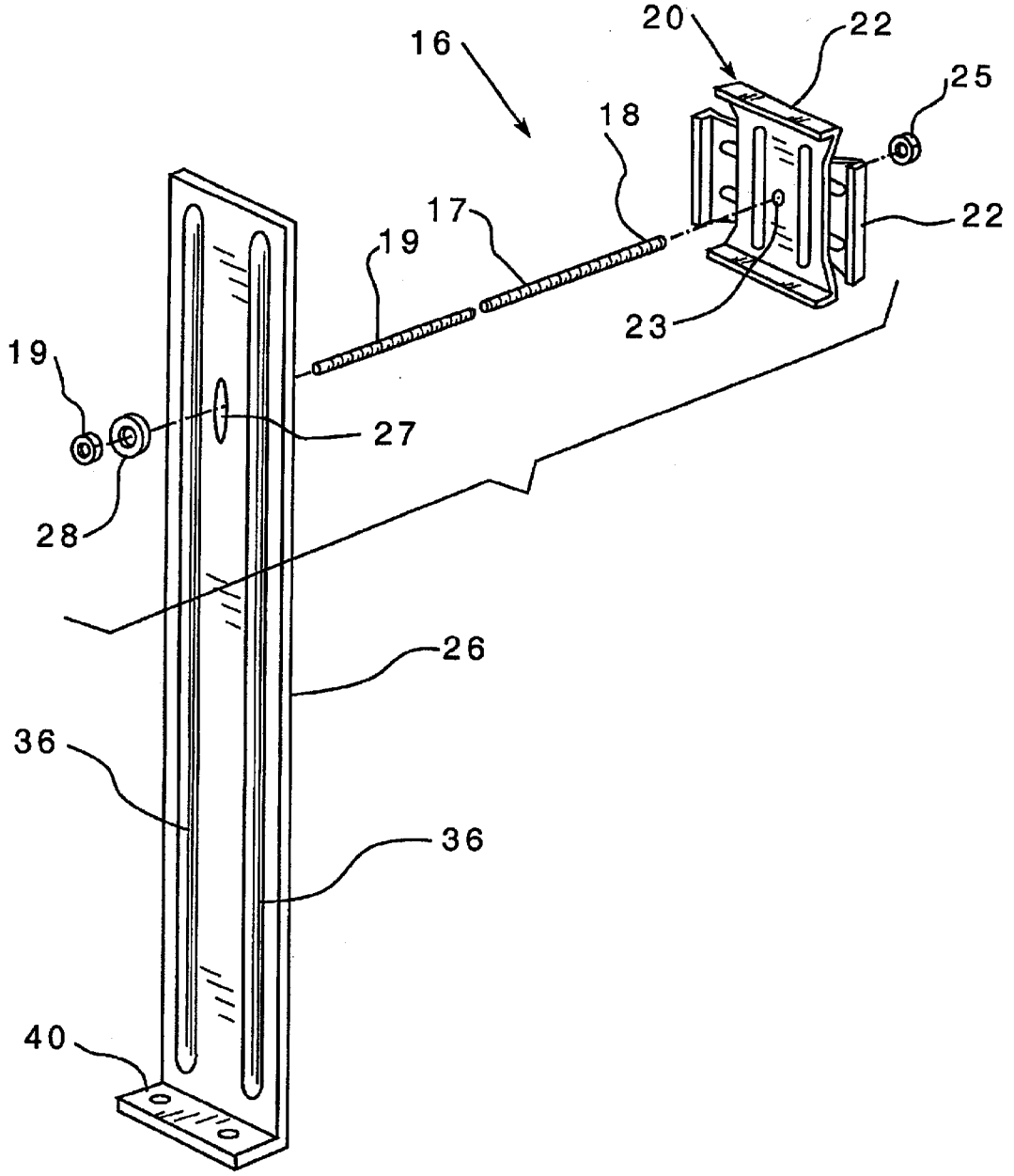


FIG. 2

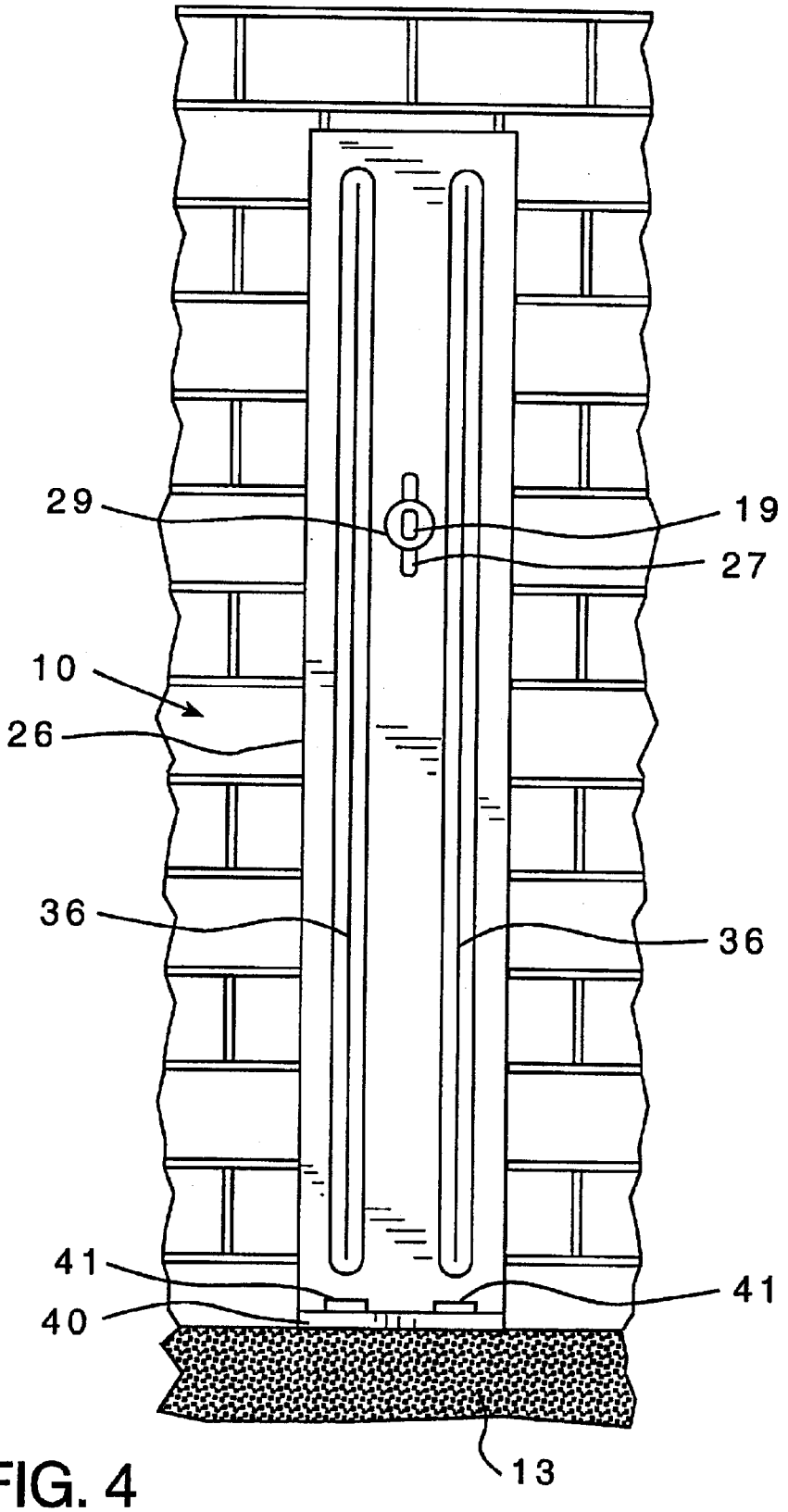


FIG. 4

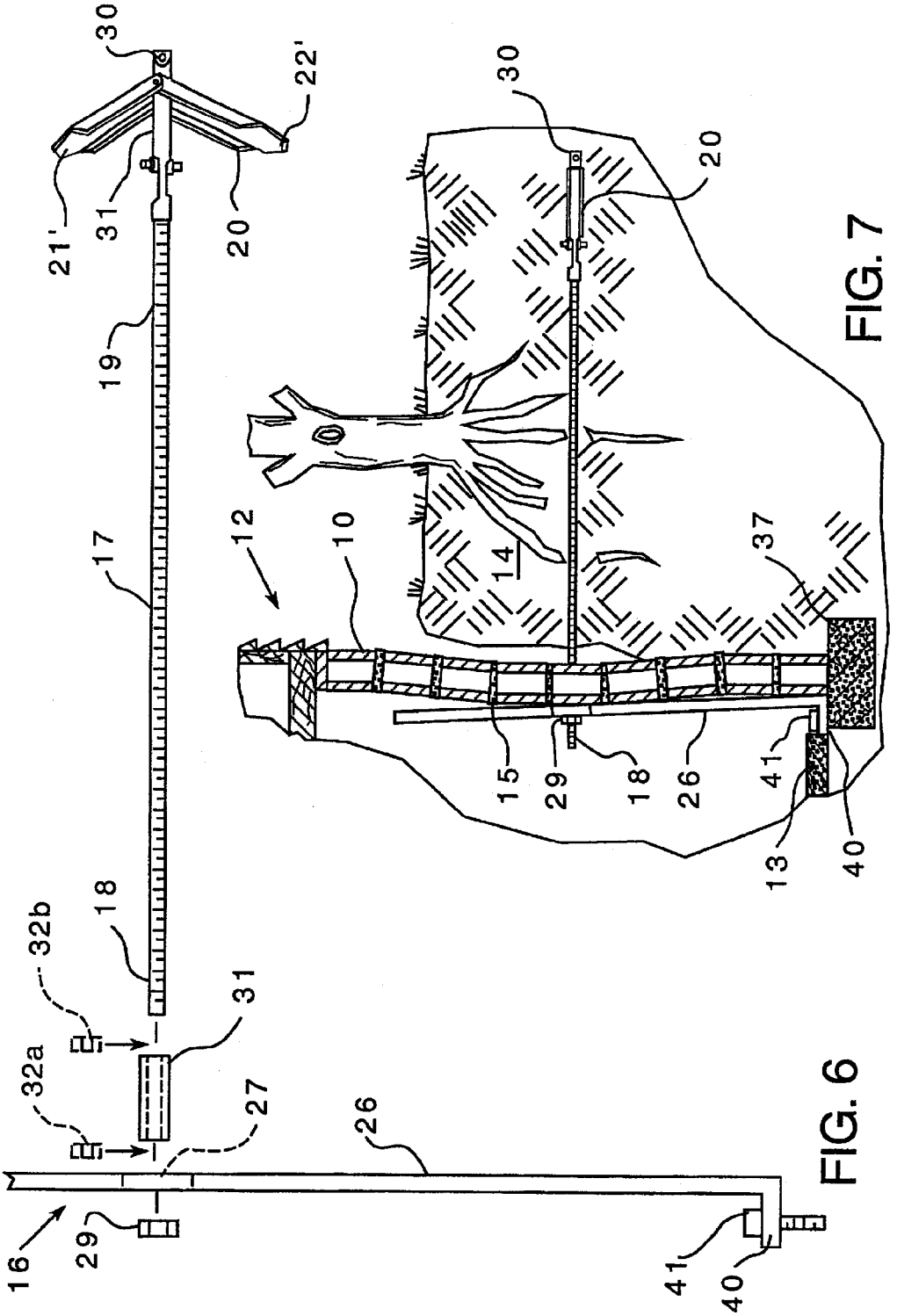

30
22'
21'
31
20
19
17
18
32b
32a
27
26
16
29
41
40

FIG. 6

30
20
12
10
14
37
15
29
18
26
41
13
40

FIG. 7

WALL STRAIGHTENING DEVICE AND METHOD OF INSTALLATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus and method for straightening a basement wall which has been pushed in by hydrostatic pressure, and more particularly to a straightening apparatus and method which utilizes an anchoring device.

A very common problem with many below ground basement walls is that water tends to build up on the outside of such basement walls which causes a very high hydrostatic pressure against the wall. If this pressure becomes significant, it causes the wall to be pushed into the basement to some extent. Commonly, a large horizontal crack will appear in the wall. Besides the obvious problem of the unsightly nature of the crack, it will also permit water into the basement and if the hydrostatic pressure continues to increase the wall could eventually collapse.

The most common accepted methods and apparatus for straightening a basement wall are illustrated in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,189,891 and 4,970,835.

The former patent relates to a method for anchoring and straightening a wall wherein a hole is formed in the ground at a distance from the wall and an opening is provided in the wall from the inside below ground level. Then an elongated rod member is positioned through the opening in the wall and forced through the ground so that one end of the member extends into the hole previously formed. An anchor structure, such as an anchor plate, is secured to one end of the rod member in the hole, and a wall plate is attached to the other end of the elongated rod member inside and against the wall. The wall plate is then forced against the wall by use of a threaded attaching mechanism for thereby straightening the wall.

The wall anchoring and straightening device of the latter referenced patent is in many ways similar, but eliminates the need for digging the hole into the earth at a spaced distance from the wall. This device comprises a horizontal elongated rod member having a chisel point end which is driven through the foundation wall into the earth and carries a plurality of pivotal spade arms adjacent the chisel point. The end of the rod member which is positioned at the interior of the wall is provided with threads. In similar fashion a wall plate is forced against the wall by a nut which is tightened to pull the rod member and chisel arm and spade arms closer to the foundation wall which thereby firmly causes the spade arms to spread and dig in to the surrounding earth to provide an anchor. Further tightening of the nut causes the wall plate to be forced against the wall and to straighten the wall.

The present invention pertains to an improvement on these two prior art methods and apparatus for anchoring and straightening a below ground wall.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The below ground wall anchoring and straightening device of the present invention also, as is the case with the prior art systems, incorporates a horizontally disposed elongate rod member and an earth anchoring means or mechanism secured to one end of the rod member. This earth anchoring means may of course be of either type as mentioned in the referenced patents.

The apparatus and method of the present invention is characterized in that instead of using the conventional wall plate described by the prior art, the apparatus and method of the present invention utilizes an elongate wall brace plate. This wall brace plate extends upright in its direction of the elongation and includes a securing means or mechanism at its bottom end for securing the bottom end of the elongate wall brace plate to a base portion of the wall structure. Then, as before, a fastener engages the rod member and presses the elongate plate against the wall to be anchored and straightened.

The advantage is that the plate is elongate, usually over seven feet tall, and is secured at its bottom end to a base portion of the wall and this wall brace plate is of sufficient rigidity to thereby anchor, brace and straighten the wall for its entire height, whereas the backup plates of the prior art structures engage only a small portion of the wall and accordingly did not guarantee complete and full straightening and anchoring and bracing of the wall as is accomplished by the apparatus and method of the present invention.

The elongate wall brace plate is preferably constructed of a rigid steel strip which has a vertical slot therein to adjustably receive the rod member therethrough. Normally the fastener device for pressuring the plate against the wall is a threaded nut, but other acceptable fastening devices may be utilized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Since the present invention is an improvement in the structure and methods of U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,189,891 and 4,970,835, the following drawings are extracted from these patent references and are appropriately modified to illustrate the principals of the present invention, thereby rendering it more easy to comprehend the improvements of the present invention.

Other objects and advantages appear hereinafter in the following description and claims. The accompanying drawings show, for the purpose of exemplification, without limiting the invention or appended claims, certain practical embodiments of the present invention wherein:

FIG. **1** is a cross sectional view of a basement wall which has been pushed in by hydrostatic pressure forces;

FIG. **2** is an exploded perspective view of an anchoring apparatus utilized in the present invention;

FIG. **3** is a cross sectional view similar to that of FIG. **1**, but showing an initial positioning of the anchoring apparatus of FIG. **2** as utilized in the present invention;

FIG. **4** is a view in front elevation illustrating the structure of the present invention as shown in FIG. **3** from inside the basement wall;

FIG. **5** is a cross sectional view similar to FIG. **3**, but showing the relative positions of the wall and anchoring device after straightening of the wall has been accomplished.

FIG. **6** is an exploded view in side elevation of a different or modified anchoring apparatus utilized in the present invention; and

FIG. **7** is a cross sectional view of a basement wall which has been pushed in by hydrostatic pressure forces and has applied thereto the apparatus of the present invention as illustrated in FIG. **6**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, FIG. **1** shows a wall **10** which

has been pushed inwardly because of hydrostatic forces against the exterior thereof as indicated by the force arrows **11**. A building **12**, such as a house, rests on top of the basement wall **10** and a concrete slab **13** supports the bottom of the wall **10**. The numeral **14** designates the earth around the basement wall **10**. Attention is directed to the crack **15** in the wall **10** which can allow water from within the ground **14** to seep into the basement and which crack **15** also can become large enough due to hydrostatic forces **11** to cause the entire wall **10** to collapse within the basement.

Referring now to FIG. **2** an anchoring structure **16** is shown. The anchoring structure includes a shaft or elongate rod member **17** which is externally threaded on the ends **18** and **19**. An anchoring plate **20**, comprised of a pair of plates **21** and **22** welded together, has an opening **23** disposed centrally thereof. A pair of flanges **24** are welded to the plate **22** and are spaced so as to allow a nut **25** to be received therein and held from rotating so that the rod member **17** can be threaded into the nut **25**, thereby securing the anchoring plate structure **20** to the rod member **17**. An elongated upright wall brace plate **26** is provided for the other end of the rod member **17** and includes a central vertical slot **27** for allowing the end **19** of the rod member **17** to extend therethrough. A washer **28** and an internally threaded nut structure **29** is provided for holding the wall plate **26** from moving outwardly with respect to the rod member **17** once the nut **29** is threadably received on the threads **19** of the rod member **17**.

In order to straighten the wall **10** shown in FIG. **1**, a hole **30** is first dug into the earth **14** as is shown in FIG. **3**. Then from inside of the basement **31**, an opening must be formed through the crack **15** to allow the rod member **17** to be driven therethrough so that the end **18** extends into the hole **30**. Normally this would require the use of a drill or chisel or the like in order to make an opening through the crack **15**, but it is entirely possible that an opening large enough to receive the shaft **16** would already be present if the wall **10** had buckled to a large degree. Once the rod member **17** is driven inwardly to the position shown in FIG. **3**, then the nut **25** is utilized by placing it between the flanges **24**, aligning it with the threads **18** of the rod member **17** and then rotating the entire anchoring plate structure **20** so that the nut **25** is firmly secured onto the rod member **17**. While this is a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that other anchoring structures could be used instead of the specific anchoring structure **20** shown, as will be explained in more detail hereinafter, and likewise fastening structures other than the threaded one shown by threads **18** and nut **25** can be utilized to secure such anchoring structure to the rod member **17** and still be within the inventive concept of this invention.

The next step for straightening the wall **10** is then to slide the elongate wall brace plate **26** onto the rod member **17** such that the slot **27** surrounds the threads **19** of the rod member **17**. Then the washer **28** is placed over the end **19** of the rod member **17** and the nut **29** is threaded onto the threads **19** resulting in the structure as substantially shown in FIG. **3**. Next, the foot **40** at the bottom end plate **26** is secured with concrete bolts **41** to concrete slab **13** at an interior base portion of wall **10**.

Once the structure shown in FIG. **2** has been positioned substantially as shown in FIG. **3**, then a large wrench (not shown) or the like is utilized to thread the nut **29** further onto the threads **19** of the rod member **17** so as to force the wall plate **26** towards the wall **10** and thereby force the wall **10** back to the straight position as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**. At such time then the hole **30** can be refilled and the job is complete.

Elongate wall brace plate **26** is a stiff steel plate provided with forged elongate stiffening ribs **36** to further stiffen the plate.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, similar elements are indicated with the same reference numerals. With the exception of the innovative elongate wall brace plate **26** and method of attachment utilized for the present invention, this embodiment otherwise follows the teachings of prior art reference U.S. Pat. No. 4,970,835.

Here the anchoring structure **16** comprises a hollow horizontally disposed elongate rod member **17** with a pointed chisel end **30** that is threadably engaged with the elongate threaded rod member **17**. A sleeve **31** is provided to be inserted through the foundation wall **10**, if desired, as a sealing means, but rubber grommets **32***a* and **32***b* may be optionally used as a wall sealing means. The sleeve **31** and/or grommets **32***a*, **32***b*, are provided for arrangement on the elongate threaded rod member **17** at an opening bored through the foundation wall **10**. The hollow tube **17** carries pivotal spade arms **21'** and **22'**, which are trough-shaped and arranged to pivot away from hollow tube **31** for anchoring engagement with the earth. At the opposite end of threaded elongate rod member **17**, an elongate upright wall brace plate **26** of the present invention is provided to be placed against the interior of foundation wall **10** so that nut **29** may be threadably tightened on the threaded rod member **17** to pull the hollow tube **31** toward the foundation wall and thereby fully pivot the pivotal spade arms **21'** and **22'** outwardly to dig into the earth as is more fully explained in U.S. Pat. No. 4,970,835.

In this embodiment, elongate wall brace plate **26** is a steel plate of greater thickness than that illustrated in the previous figures and accordingly is not provided with the forged elongate stiffening ribs **36**. Also, in this embodiment, as is best illustrated in FIG. **7**, the securing means or mechanism at the bottom foot **40** of elongate plate **26** is secured directly to the foundation support **37** for wall **10** instead of to the slab floor **13**. In this embodiment, the outer edge of slab floor **13** has been removed to expose foundation support **37**, which is commonly done in any regard to provide drainage for any water which finds its way to the interior of the wall **10**.

In practice, the threaded elongate rod member **17** is driven into the soil **14** through the opening provided in wall **10** and on into the adjacent earth, then the elongate brace plate **26** of the present invention is applied together with securing nut **29** and foot **40** is secured with bolts **41** to foundation **37**. Securing nut **29** is then turned against elongate brace plate **26** which causes the spade arms **21'** and **22'** to be pulled inwardly towards wall **10** and in turn causes the spade arms **21'** and **22'** to spread and securely anchor the distal end of rod member **17** into earth **14**. Further engagement and securing of nut **29** then causes elongate plate **24** to press against the interior of wall **10** for substantially its full height causing the wall to be straightened.

I claim:

1. A below ground wall anchoring and straightening device, comprising;

a horizontally disposed elongate rod member;

earth anchoring means secured to one end of said rod member;

a rigid unitary elongate wall brace plate attached intermediate its ends to the other end of said rod member through a vertical slot in said elongate wall brace plate;

said wall brace plate extending upright in its direction of elongation and being free of any support bracing and including securing means at a bottom end thereof for

securing said bottom end to a base of an interiorly bowed wall structure to be straightened; and

said rod member including a fastener for engaging said rod member and pressing said plate against a wall to be anchored and straightened.

2. The below ground wall anchoring and straightening device of claim **1** wherein said elongate wall brace plate is a rigid steel strip.

3. The below ground wall anchoring and straightening device of claim **1** wherein said fastener thread engages said rod.

4. A method for straightening an interiorly bowed below ground foundation wall comprising:

forming an opening through a foundation wall having an interior and an exterior;

driving an elongate rod member through said opening and into exterior surrounding earth;

anchoring a distal end of said elongate rod member in the surrounding earth;

securing a fastener onto a proximal end of said elongate rod member which extends through a vertical slot in a rigid unitary elongate upright plate and tightening said fastener against said elongate upright plate arranged interiorly against the foundation wall to be straightened;

securing a bottom end of said elongate plate to an interior base portion of the foundation wall to be straightened; and

creating outward pressure against said foundation wall by further tightening of said fastener against said elongate plate.

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